



KALYANI

JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KELANIYA

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

Aims and Scope

The Kalyani Journal of the University of Kelaniya is published twice a year. It is a double blind-peer review publication and accepts research articles, short communications, review articles, theoretical articles, book reviews and other communications in Arts, Humanities, Social Sciences, Commerce and Management, Science and Technology, Medicine, including Religious, Indigenous and Ayurveda Studies. The Kalyani Journal is a multidisciplinary journal looks forward to receiving the work of Sri Lankan academics and professionals as well as those from overseas. While thematic articles related to Sri Lanka are preferred, the Journal will also incorporate the global themes.

1. Research Article:

A research article contains the results of original research, assesses its contribution to the body of knowledge in a given area. These should describe new and carefully confirmed findings. Experimental procedures should be given in sufficient detail for others to verify the work. Authors are recommended to keep their papers short, preferably not exceeding 8000 words.

2. Short Communication:

Short communications are concise articles that are no longer than 3000 words and should not exceed five printed pages in length including an Abstract with five keywords, Introduction, Methodology, Results, and Discussion, Conclusions and References. It will be a substantial re-analysis of a previously published article, a brief report on research findings or results of complete but small investigations giving new methods, techniques and apparatus. They are short papers that present original and significant research that needs to be published quickly. A short communication may focus on topic of immediate contemporary relevance or have new findings that are expected to have a powerful impact on a current problem, for example, an epidemic outbreak. As short communications are expected to have a higher than average impact since their relevance is often dependent on timely publication, they are usually prioritized by journals over other article types. A Short communication is a condensed replica of an original research article. Progress reports are not acceptable.

3. Review Article:

These articles critically evaluate previously published material. Review articles, sometimes, called literature reviews or secondary sources, synthesize or analyze research already conducted in primary sources. They try to provide definitions and clarifications of the problem, provides a summary of earlier research to inform the reader of what the research status is in relation to identified relationships, contradictions, gaps and inconsistencies in the material thereby making suggestions in the next step with a view to solving the problem. On the other hand, they generally summarize the current state of concepts, definitions and key elements of the subject under discussion that is related to a problem or an issue and bring out new inferences and thoughts by critically analyzing such facts, data and information of the relevant topic. It should examine a specific domain of an academic discipline and is expected to have a very clear and concise title, an abstract with keywords, introduction, text, conclusions and references preferably in less than 6000 words.

4. Theoretical Article:

Theoretical articles use existing research and the discourse to advance, ratify or rectify theory or theories. The development of theory is traced in order to expand and refine theoretical constructs. A new theory may be presented or an existing theory may be analyzed to highlight flaws or show the advantage of one theory over another. A theory's internal consistency and external validity are examined in this type of article. A theoretical article contains or refers to new or established abstract principles related to a specific field of knowledge. In addition, theoretical articles emphasize areas like theoretical frameworks or a conceptual framework that may include a theory synthesis, a theory adaptation, a topology or a model. These articles are peer-reviewed but do not normally contain research or present experimental data. The articles should have a very clear and concise title, abstract with keywords, introduction, text, conclusions and references, preferably in less than 6000 words.

5. Book Review:

A book review is reviewing a monograph thoroughly either in descriptive or critical analytical type or a mixture of these two with an evaluation of the quality, meaning, significance including the tacit scenario of a book, often, written in relation to prior research on the topic. Reviews generally range from 500-2000 words, but may be longer or shorter depending on the length and complexity of the book being reviewed. The Kalyani Journal however accepts book reviews, which do not exceed 2000 words.

Preparation of Manuscripts

The paper should comprise of a clear title, names of authors including their affiliations and the ABSTRACT of not more than 250 words which summarize the research focus with a clear introduction, methodology, results/findings of the research and the main conclusions and recommendations including five KEYWORDS. Other sections of the articles are INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (One brief paragraph is suggested for the acknowledgement of financial and other support to be given at the end) and REFERENCES.

Authors are encouraged to use the information, criteria, and steps given for writing good articles available in recognized Journal Publishers on the web.

All manuscripts must be in English and typewritten on A4 size paper (297 mm × 210 mm) and should be submitted only after prior consultation with the editors. However, a few articles in either of Sinhala or Tamil are permitted to be published but not preferred and all such articles should be comprised of the Title and Abstract including keywords in English translation in the top of the article. Once the articles are received, only selected articles will be sent for peer reviewing.

TITLE OF PAPER (font-12, bold, UPPER CASE, left justified)

(If the title is longer than 8 words, please also provide a running title for the header)

AUTHOR(S) NAME(S) (font-12, bold, UPPER CASE, left justified)

Author(s) Affiliation(s) (font-12, bold, Title Case, left justified)

Write the Names of authors with initials, and Postal Addresses of all Institutions in full. Please note that no changes to affiliation can be made after the paper is accepted. Asterisk Mark should be used to indicate the Corresponding Author and provide his or her email with mobile phone number. The email addresses and the ORCID of all authors must be provided. For ORCID, the authors should use <https://orcid.org/>

All the Main headings except the headings Abstract, Keywords, Acknowledgement and the References should be bold uppercase (INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS), the other section headings should be in bold lowercase, and all should be in left margin

Citing and Formatting References

The Kalyani Journal follows the principles and guidelines ratified by the APA style manual 6th edition 2010, for citing and formatting references, which are given below:

1. How to cite references in your text.

i. References are cited in the text in alphabetical order (the same way they appear in the reference list) separated by a semi-colon.

(Armstrong, 2006; Young, 2001)

ii. If you have two authors with the same last name, use first initials with the last names.

(E. Wilson, 2001; G. Wilson, 1998)

iii. A work by two authors

Name both authors in the signal phrase or in the parentheses each time you cite the work. Use the word 'and' between the authors' names within the text and use '&' in the parentheses.

Research by Harman and Cronin (1994) showed... or

(Harman & Cronin, 1994)

iv. A work by three to five authors

List all the authors in the signal phrase or in parentheses the first time you cite the source.

(Buxton, Cornell, Chappell, Larsen, & Kyle, 1993)

In subsequent citations, only use the first author's last name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses.

(Buxton et al., 1993)

v. If two or more references of more than three surnames with the same year, shorten to the same form, cite the surnames of the first authors and as many of the subsequent authors as are needed to distinguish the references followed by a comma and et al.

Jacob, lynch, Barker, et al. (2002)

vi. Six or more authors

Use the first author's name followed by et al. in the signal phrase or in parentheses.

Harrison et al. (2001) argued... or (Harrison et al., 2001)

vii. If two references with six or more authors shorten to the same form, cite the surnames of the first authors and as many of the subsequent authors as are needed to distinguish the references followed by a comma et al.

2. Formatting References

Books

Format: - Author, Initials (Year). Title. Place: Publisher

Tillakaratne, S.B. (2000). Strategic management. Colombo: Godage.

Several volumes in a multivolume work

Michel, A. (Ed.). (2005-2010). Chemistry: A compendium in science (Vols.1-5). New York: Pigeon Books.

Chapter in a book

Bandara, Ranaweera (2000). Philosophical perspectives of information science. In R.T. Randunu (Ed.), Introduction to information science (pp.20-45).Colombo: Vijitha Yapa.

E-Book retrieved from Internet

Wanigatunga, K.B. (2018). Human resource planning. Retrieved from <http://www.xxxxxx>

E-Book appearing with doi

Kannangara, T. (2019). Artificial intelligence. Doi: xxxxxx

E-version of print book

Ranasinghe, T.P. (2018). Cloud computing [Adobe Digital Edition Version]. Retrieved from <http://www.ebookstore.stanford.co.uk/html/index.asp>.

Corporate author

Sri Lanka Library Association. (2003). Advocacy handbook. Colombo: Author.

Editions

Tillakaratne, S.B. (2010). Strategic management (5th ed.). Colombo: Godage

Revised edition

Rourke, L. A., & Tindale, C. W. (2008). Good reasoning matters! : A constructive approach to critical thinking (Rev. ed.). Toronto: Toronto University Press.

Edited work

Ruberu, Ranjith (Ed.). (2006). Education in Sri Lanka. Colombo: Gunasena.

Translated work

The reference for a translated source follows the relevant format for the source and includes the English translation of the title in square brackets

Piaget, J. (1950). La construction du réel chez l'enfant [The child's construction of reality]. Zurich, Switzerland: Neuchâtel, Delachaux, & Niestlé.

The reference for a translated source also includes the translator's name in parenthesis following the title, while the original publication date concludes the reference:

Moonstrong, L.B. (2004). Sun in the Sea. (J. Walimunda, Trans.). Colombo: Sadeepa. (Original work published in 2000)

Conference work

A paper in a Conference without the editors

Iddamalgoda, T. (2016, October). Use of social media for information dissemination. Paper presented at the International Conference on Library and Information Management (ICLIM) University of Kelaniya, Kelaniya.

A paper in a conference with editors

Scheinin, P. (2009). Using student assessment to improve teaching and educational policy. In M. O'Keefe, E. Webb, & K. Hoad (Eds.), Assessment and student learning: Collecting, interpreting and using data to inform teaching (pp. 12-14). Melbourne, Australia: Australian Council for Educational Research.

A paper in a conference retrieved online

Samarasinghe, T.L. (2018, September). Consumer attitudes and behavior towards services provided by the private banks in Brazil. Paper presented at the third International Conference on Strategic Marketing, University of London, London. Abstract retrieved from http://www.icsm.org/icsm2018/abstract_2018.htm

Journal article

Author, Initials (Year). Title of the article. Name of the Journal, Vol (Issue no), 227-240.

Wijeweera, B.S. (2014). Library office management. Sri Lanka Library Review, 18 (3), 120-128.

Journal article with doi

Padmaperuma, W. (2002). Motivation and library staff management. E-Journal of Librarianship, 3 (2), 45-65. doi:11.1034/0161-5431.23.234.

Journal article without doi downloaded from internet

Wasioleski, D. M., & Hayibor, S. (2009). Evolutionary psychology and business ethics research. Business Ethics Quarterly, 19(4), 587-616. Retrieved from <http://secure.pdcnet.org/beq>

Journal article with DOI in advance online publication

Seatrout, M. D., Cirino, P. T., Hampson, A. W., Fletcher, J. M., Brandt, M. E., & Dennis, M. (2018). Sustained attention in children with two etiologies of early hydrocephalus. Neuropsychology, 22(6), 765-775. doi:10.1037/palgrave.np.0013373

Reference work

Dictionaries

Maitipe, S. (Ed.) (2016). New English Dictionary (3rd ed.). Colombo: Godage.

General Dictionary

Oxford Dictionary (12th ed.). (2014). London: Penguin Press

Encyclopedia article

Grossman, W. L. (1996). History of transportation. In L. S. Bahr, B. Johnston, & L. A. Bloomfield (Eds.), Collier's encyclopedia (Vol. 22, pp. 416-439). New York, NY: Collier.

Dissertation (Ph.D.), Thesis (Master's)

Unpublished dissertations or theses

Palamakumburu, A.P. (2019). Staff motivation with special reference to Assistant Librarians in universities in Sri Lanka (Unpublished Master's thesis. University of Kelaniya, Kelaniya.

Master's thesis from a commercial database

Lancaster, A. (2003). Indexing system construction and evaluation: an automatic model. (Master's thesis). Retrieved from ProQuest Dissertation and Theses database. UMI No. 135644312)

Doctoral dissertation from an institutional database

Warnapala, J.P. (2017). Information behavior of management students: the impact of mobile devices on information seeking behavior and provision in the 21st century (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved from <http://Ontariolink.edu/etd>.

Doctoral dissertation, from web

Wilson, W.P. (2006). Information literacy programs conducted in Sri Lankan universities (Doctoral dissertation, London Institute of Technology). Retrieved from <http://www.lit.ac.lk/dissertation/>

Newspaper article

Dissanayaka, N. (2016, October 30). Sri Lankan folk tales. Sunday Island, pp.A1, A4.

Online newspaper article

Obesekara, B.S. (2014, July 21). Moon in the jungle. Sunday Observer. Retrieved from <http://www.sundayobserver.lk>

Webpages (Author should come first)

Website with an author

Format:-Author or sponsoring organization. (Last update or copyright date).Title of the page [Format if applicable].retrieved from: //xxxxxxxxxxxx

Website with an Author

Green, D. (2010). Gardening tips – perennials. Retrieved from <http://www.gardening-tips-perennials.com/index.htm>

Website with Corporate Author

University of Kelaniya. (2015). Kalyani Prasanga. Retrieved from <http://www.kln.ac.lk.kalyaniprasanga/index.html>

Annual report

National Education Commission, Sri Lanka (2018). Annual report 2018. Colombo: National Education Commission.

Figures and Tables

All figures and tables must be placed within the text at appropriate points, rather than at the end. In the body of the paper, all figures and tables must be cited consecutively in numerical order. Tables and Figures should be numbered with Arabic numerals (Figure 1, Table 1, etc.) Use (a), (b), (c), etc., to label the parts of figures (Figure 1(a), Figure 1(b), etc.).

Equations

Equations that are important, long, complex, or referenced later in the paper are to be set off from the text (displayed) and may be numbered consecutively with right-justified Arabic numbers within parentheses (1), (2), (3), etc.

Abbreviations and Units

Scientific names of microorganisms, plants and animals must be used in accordance with the international rules of nomenclature and given in full.SI units and symbols should be used for physical properties.

Submission of Manuscripts

Authors are requested to submit their manuscripts as an Open Office or Microsoft Word file with a PDF. The final version of the manuscript if accepted for publication should be submitted to rrpub@kln.ac.lk in camera-ready format. The completed Author Agreement Form should be attached when submitting the original article.

Summary of the research and publishing ethics

- You should only submit your research to us if the following conditions apply:
- The research has been conducted with the highest standards of rigor and integrity.
- The article is an original contribution.
- The work has not been submitted elsewhere and is not under consideration for any other publication. .
- The work does not include libelous, defamatory or unlawful statements.
- Accuracy must be preserved of the data, figures, content including the language of all submissions.
- Permission has been obtained for any third-party material to be included.
- Proof of consent has been obtained for any named individuals or organizations.
- Authorship has been agreed prior to submission and no one has been ‘gifted’ authorship or denied credit as an author (ghost authorship).
- Authors must not publish the article elsewhere once submitted to the Kalyani Journal in accordance of the journal publishing ethics. For this purpose, guidelines stated in the Author Agreement Form given to you should be followed.
- Plagiarism of any type must be avoided.
- Authors should be responsible to show evidence if any elements, subjects need ethical clearance of the work submitted.
- If your research is published and we find that any of these conditions have not been respectfully met, we may take action in line with the COPE guidelines, (Cope website: - <https://publicationethics.org>) which may result in making a correction notices or remove or retract the article from our database. For legal reasons, or when an article forms evidence in an independent hearing, we may not be able to take action until all matters have been fully resolved.

Note: - Follow the guidelines indicated in a stringent manner.

For more information

*Information of this Journal is available in Sri Lanka Journal Online page: - <https://kalyani.sljol.info>

*For further information: - <https://journals.kln.ac.lk/kj>

*For Journal article archives: - <http://repository.kln.ac.lk/handle/123456789/10108>

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